

ter-day Saints residing in the town of Wooden Box, Derbyshire, England, and adjacent villages in the southern part of the county. The Wooden Box Conference was organized in the summer of 1843, and two years later (in 1845), the conference having extended to other parts of Derbyshire, the name of the conference was changed to Derbyshire Conference.

WOODLAND WARD, Portneuf Stake, Bannock Co., Idaho, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the southwest part of Marsh Valley, on the two small streams known respectively as Marsh Creek and Birch Creek. Nearly all the inhabitants are farmers and stock-raisers who irrigate their lands and gardens from Birch Creek and Cherry Creek. Dry farming is also carried on. The center of the ward is the district school house, situated on the bench between Marsh Creek and Birch Creek, commanding a fine view of Marsh Valley. It is two miles south of the point where Birch Creek empties into Marsh Creek, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Downey, the headquarters of the stake, 15 miles southwest of Garden Creek, and 20 miles south of McCammon.

The first settlers in that part of Marsh Valley now included in the Woodland Ward were William West Woodland and others who came from Willard and Brigham City, Box Elder Co., Utah. They arrived in Marsh Valley April 15, 1864, and settled on Birch Creek at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the junction of that stream with Marsh Creek. There were eight men in the company. Two women and a few children arrived later. In 1864 there was not a ranch or a station of any kind in Marsh Valley, only a few straggling Indians. Only three men (David Whittaker, and William and Henry Woodland) spent the winter of 1864-1865 in Marsh Valley. Thus it will be seen that Woodland, though now (1930) a small ward, was the first place in Marsh Valley to be settled by the Latter-day Saints. No grain was

raised in the valley for several years, owing to the hard frosts. In 1876 a sawmill was built on Birch Creek by William W. Woodland and others, which was the first sawmill in the valley. A shingle mill was added the next year. The first L. D. S. settlers in Marsh Valley affiliated with the saints of the Malad Ward, where they attended meetings and paid their tithing, all the original settlers of Marsh Valley being members of the Church. During the following year other settlers located in the valley, and the first school house was built in 1877. As early as 1882 the saints in Marsh Valley were organized as a branch of the Church, which branch became a part of the Marsh Center Ward, where it belonged until Dec. 5, 1891, when the Woodland part of the Marsh Valley Ward was organized and called Woodland, in honor of Wm. W. Woodland, the first settler. William Henry Harrison Wakley was chosen as Bishop of the Woodland Ward. He was succeeded in 1909 by Jacob L. Hartvigsen, who in 1912 was succeeded by Asael D. Blanchard, who in 1915 was succeeded by George E. Webb, who in 1923 was succeeded by Willard Wakley, who still presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Woodland Ward had 120 members, including 19 children.

WOODLAND WARD, Summit Stake, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in a village of that name located on the Provo River, and on the west slope of the Uintah Range of Mountains, partly in Summit and partly in Wasatch Co., Utah, about 16 miles east of Park City and 12 miles northeast of Heber city, Wasatch Co. There are several saw mills in the district, but now the people are chiefly engaged in dairying business or in farming. Eight families belonging to the ward reside on the south side of the Provo River in Wasatch County, Utah. A meeting house, built of cement blocks, was erected about 1925 in lieu of the old meeting house, which was destroyed by fire.

In 1874 Thomas P. White and family took up some land on Bench Creek, about two miles southeast of Woodland, and soon afterwards other settlers took up land in the district on both sides of Provo River, and for several years the settlement was known as Bench Creek in Wasatch County. Under this name a branch was organized in 1877, with John T. Moon as presiding Elder. On July 25, 1881, the Woodland Ward was organized with Henry Moon as Bishop. Bishop Henry Moon was succeeded in 1885 by his son John T. Moon, who was succeeded in 1891 by Ephraim Lambert, who was succeeded in May, 1906, by Thomas A. White, who was succeeded in August, 1906, by Emanuel B. Murphy, who was succeeded in 1916 by Alma S. Carlisle, who was succeeded in June, 1930, by Harold V. Winterton, who presided Dec. 31, 1930, on which date the ward had a membership of 213, including 55 children.

"HISTORY OF WOODLAND RURAL COMMUNITY."

Woodland rural community is located on the upper Provo River, at Woodland, Utah, in the south part of the Summit County. The community is scattered through a wooded valley, covering a distance of six miles in length and one mile in width. The elevation is 6,850 feet. It is surrounded by hills on all sides, covered with all kinds of green foliage during the growing season. The soil is a heavy loam soil, some parts are inclined to be sandy. The Provo River runs directly through the center of the valley, and furnishes the irrigation needs and water supply for the people of this community. There are many channels and side streams that take off from the main river and flow through the outskirts of the valley. This also helps in irrigation of considerable land. The climate of the valley is very mild in the summer season, but during the

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*"Echoes of Yesterday"-
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*Woodland, Utah History
from "Echoes of Yesterday."*

winter months there is an average of two feet of snow. Spring work never starts until the first of May, due to the freezing conditions and to the amount of snow that falls during the winter period. The community is made up mostly of farmers and stock-raisers.

This community was settled by pioneers who were sent out from Salt Lake in 1867 to settle the valley between the Provo River and the Weber River. The first settlers entered the "Woodland alley" in 1867. There were ten families who moved in at this time. The names of the families are as follows; Riley Green, Than Galloway, George Fraughton, James Lewis, Heber Mitchell, Henry Moon, John J. Thayne, Samuel Gines, Thomas Potts, James Knight and George Ellis. All of these families belonged to the Mormon church, and had pioneered their way across the continent and settled here in Utah. As soon as they arrived they began clearing land and building their homes. Each one built a log cabin on the tract of land that he had homesteaded. They began tilling the soil and fencing their property, because poles were plentiful and it required very little time. Some of these old fences are still standing in this community today. The majority have been replaced by modern fences.

Woodland was set off as a ward by Daniel H. Wells, second counsellor to Brigham Young. They held their meeting in a two room log cabin of Heber Mitchell. They could not decide to name this ward, Wells suggested that it be called Woodland, because the valley was practically covered with large cottonwood trees. They were all in favor of having the place named Woodland. In the spring of 1868 five more families moved into the valley, giving the ward a total of fifteen families. Up until this time the people had been holding their cottage meetings and church services in the school house.

The people decided to build a church house and use it for amusement, also. The building was constructed of round timbers and the cracks in the walls were plastered with mud. The building served both as a church and for amusements. It was in about 1875 that a post office was established in Woodland, Thomas Potts being the first postmaster. Up until

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would start about May 15 and last for about one month, during the high water period. They would station the camps about every five miles apart, along the river, and a certain number of men were stationed at each camp to take care of the ties along their section of the river. By these methods they transported the ties to Provo with very little expense.

During the period from 1878 to 1885 Woodland community had prospered in many ways. In 1868 the city had fifteen families, at this time 1885 there were forty families. They had secured lumber and had built themselves suitable and good looking homes,—many of them still being used by descendants of the settlers. There is only one of the one room log cabins still standing. It is being used as a chicken coop by L. E. Moon, nephew of Henry Moon, one of the first settlers in the valley. The people had cleared a large spread of land and were tilling the soil and making some of their living in this way. They had done away with their ox teams and heavy ox wagons. They had entered into a new period.

There was a decided change. In the year 1890 a new church was erected, west of the Abner Keeler store. It was a frame structure, used for church and amusement combined. 1906 the ward decided to move both school houses together. They were moved to the present site where our new modern school stands. There, they housed eight grades; four in each building with a staff of two teachers. In 1913 our new modern three school house made of cement blocks was erected by John Salmon of Coalville.

Between 1885 and 1913 Woodland ward had expanded its way of living. The proceeds from farming and livestock raising were its main source of income; with approximately 60 families living within its boundaries. In the year 1913 the South Summit high school started which afforded the boys and girls of Woodland a chance to further their education by traveling six miles to Kamas.

In Nov 1922, the Woodland church and amusement house burned to the ground. The ward was forced to hold church services in the school house. In the summer of 1923 the present L.D.S. church was erected. It is made of cement blocks and is modern in every respect, even to rest rooms. Woodland ward

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this time the people had to go to Kamas, a settlement five miles north of Woodland, after their mail. Thomas Potts was the first man in Woodland to subscribe for a newspaper. When one wanted to find out the news, he would come to Mr. Potts to read or to borrow the paper. The next man to take the postoffice was a new settler by the name of Robert Mitchie. After Mr. Mitchie had taken over the postoffice he subscribed for a newspaper. There were two newspapers serving as reading material for fifteen families. A settler by the name of Abner Keeler, was the first man to operate a merchandise store in this community. He would exchange merchandise for timber or farm produce, whatever one had.

The chief industry at this time was timbering. There was a great demand for mining timbers, so the settlers worked in the hills in the winter months getting out these round poles, called "mining timber". They would haul them to Park City to the mines during spare time in the summer months. In two or three years all of the mining timber was cleared out of this district. This made the people seek another line of work. Hyrum Rose started a water mill on the south fork of the Provo River. The settlers began getting out larger timbers, having them sawed into lumber. They would haul the lumber to Park City and Salt Lake and dispose of it, taking store pay.

The first steam sawmill was bought into this country about 1878 by J. O. Swift. The people of Woodland had to build a wider dugway down into the valley, that they might get the saw mill into it. The dugway was built by Samuel Gines place and was called the "Gines dugway". This same dugway is being used today. From the time that the first steam sawmill was brought into this country 1878 until 1885 was a period of lumbering. Many saw mills were brought into this valley. During this period the timber was practically all cleared out of the section.

During this period of lumbering and timber work the people of Woodland engaged in making the railroad ties and bringing them to Provo for sale to the railroad companies. They would go into the hills during the winter months and cut timber and make ties, then they would haul them to some large stream or fork of the Provo River. The "tie drives"

has enjoyed much prosperity since 1930. Salt Lake City expanded its fluid milk area to Kamas valley. Practically every resident of Woodland is engaged in Dairying; shipping fluid milk to Salt Lake City which pay 30 to 40% more than the old butter prices.

Woodland L.D.S. ward is in the South Summit Stake of Summit County. Practically every resident of the ward is a member of the L.D.S. church. They all take pride in keeping their homes and surroundings looking neat, clean, and well painted. Woodland is a summer resort for vacationists. Woodland has two groups of summer homes; Sunny Brook and Pine Spring Park. Camp Killcare is a Summer Resort.

The foregoing information was obtained from Mr. James Lewis, who was the last survivor of the first settler of Woodland.